

# Critical Infrastructure Security

## Lecture 2

Dr. Naveed Anwar Bhatti

**Webpage:** [naveedanwarbhatti.github.io](http://naveedanwarbhatti.github.io)



## Deadline - 16th Feb 2022

Papers	Presentation	Opponent	Defender
	Student Name (Roll No.)	Student Name (Roll No.)	Student Name (Roll No.)
Cybersecurity of Smart Electric Vehicle Charging: A Power Grid Perspective	Hamda Tehami(220283)		
Who's in Control of Your Control System? Device Fingerprinting for Cyber-Physical Systems.	Shajeera Tehami(220284)		
Cyber-security on smart grid: Threats and potential solutions	Hamda Tehami(220283)		
RFDIDS: Radio Frequency-based Distributed Intrusion Detection System for the Power Grid			
Lest We Remember: Cold Boot Attacks on Encryption Keys	M. Bilal Rasool (220337)		
Light commands: laser-based audio injection attacks on voice-controllable systems	M. Bilal Rasool (220337)		
What You Corrupt Is Not What You Crash: Challenges in Fuzzing Embedded Devices	Shajeera Tehami(220284)		
Adversarial Attacks against LiDAR Semantic Segmentation in Autonomous Driving			

Before going into Cyber Security Concepts

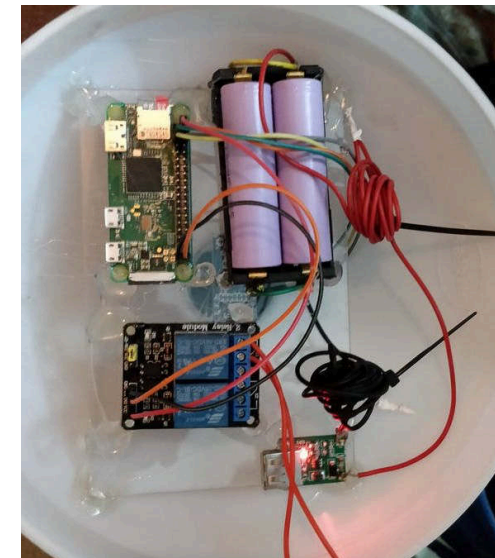
# Industrial Control Systems

- Components of ICS
- Types of ICS
- Wireless infrastructure in ICS



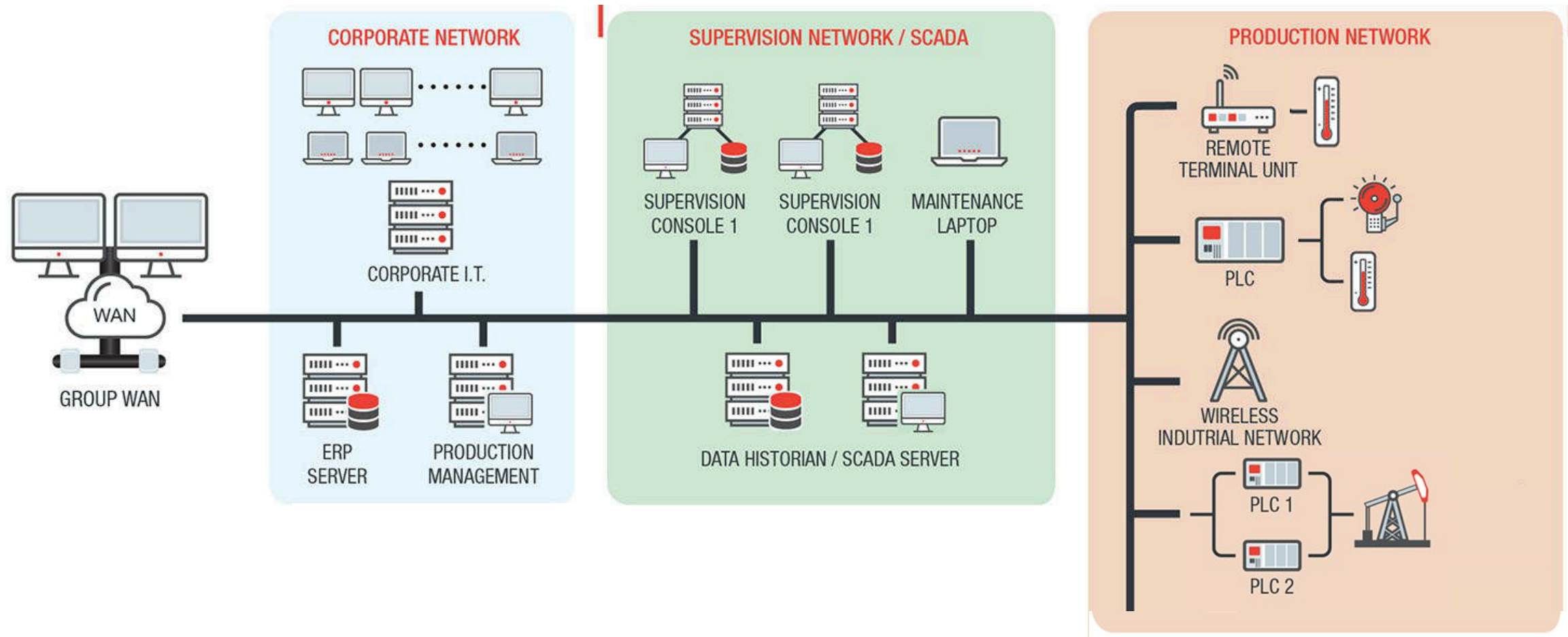
# Introduction

- As the name suggests, an ICS is a system for **controlling some industrial processes**
- ‘Industrial’ suggests we’re talking about **huge factories**, but it may even be a simple water tank level controller
- Since the ‘attack’ on an ICS may target any of its components therefore we discuss the common elements of an ICS





# ICS – Complete Picture





- **Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)**

- It all began with discrete logic components (AND gates, OR gates, etc.)
- Now PLCs are microprocessor based devices
- Contains CPU, I/O modules, communication interface
- Reads inputs (digital or analog) from sensors, and receives commands from the main controller
- Performs actions (by changing digital outputs) as per the process control logic
- Placed at the boundary of cyber world and physical world
- Runs a real-time operating system with very tight timing constraints





- **Remote Terminal Units (RTUs)**

- Normally mounted in remote locations
- Typically used in harsh environmental conditions
- Normally no reliable continuous power supply available at the locations where they are installed, thus frequently requiring small solar panels and batteries to provide electricity.
- Can be categorized as:
  - Field RTU
    - Receives sensor data from the field
    - Acts as per programmed logic
  - Station RTU
    - Connects to various field RTUs as supervisor
    - May also receive commands from main controller



# Components of ICS

- **Remote Terminal Units (RTUs)**



*Image courtesy Lucy Electric Limited*



- **Intelligent Electronic Device (IED)**
  - Focused on power generation / distribution systems
  - Performs protection, monitoring, control, metering and communication functions
  - Typical use case is 'circuit breaker' action – connecting or disconnecting power systems as per the status of specific inputs and process logic



- **Intelligent Electronic Device (IED)**



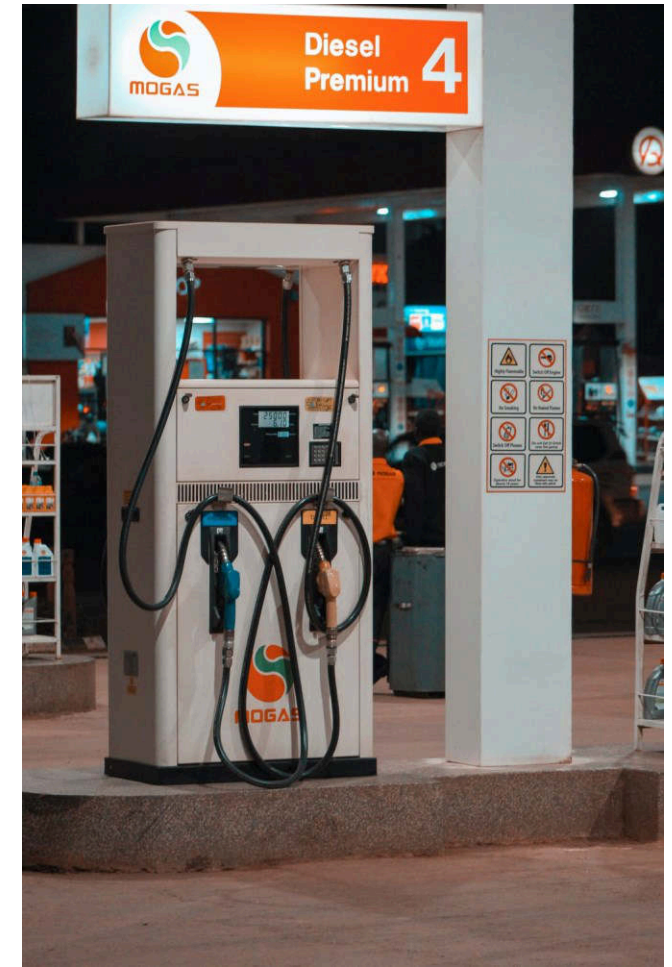


- **Engineering workstation**

- Just a PC or server running common OS (Windows or Linux)
- Hosts the development environment for programming and configuring the controllers (PLCs, RTUs, IEDs)
- Not usually involved in live process automation and control. Why?



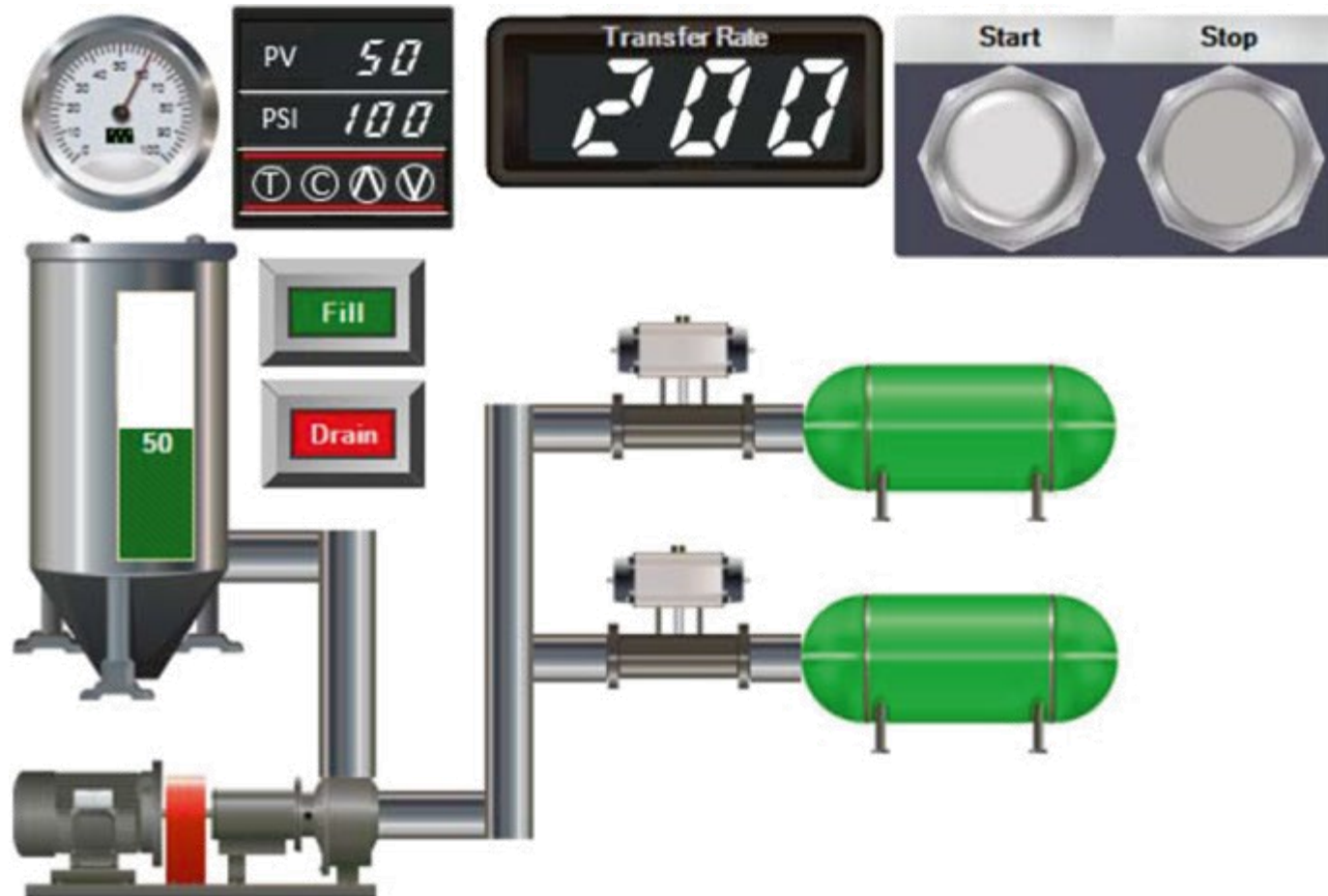
- **Human Machine Interface (HMI)**
  - It's self explanatory!
  - Displays process status to the human operator
  - Takes commands from the operator and sends to the controller
  - The touchscreen you see on CNG pumps and petrol stations are examples of HMI
  - HMI can be software based
    - Installed on PCs, tablets, mobile phones
  - Or hardware based
    - Specific devices that connect directly with the controller





# Components of ICS

- Human Machine Interface (HMI)





- **Data Historian**

- Process values are not only shown on the HMI...
- ... these also need to be stored (logged) for later analysis
- Data historian is a software for logging live process data into a database
- Data points are time-stamped so that sequence of events can be recreated during off-line analysis

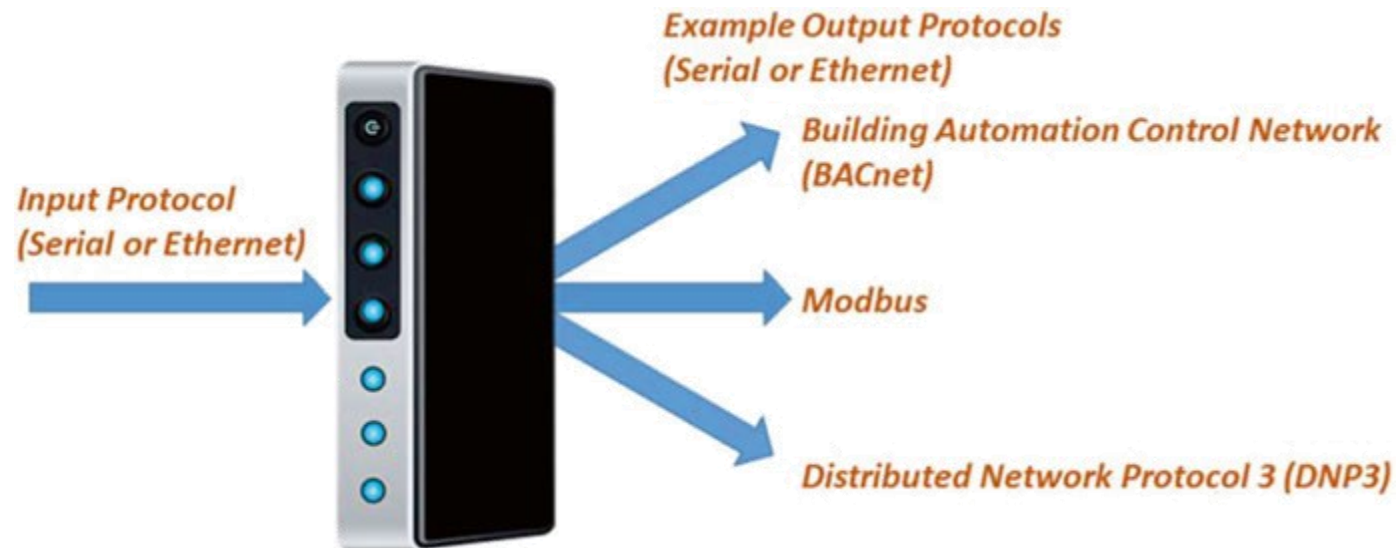


- **Communications gateway**
  - Works as an 'adapter'
  - Generally used to interconnect devices with different communications protocols
  - Typical use case involves communicating between two different 'zones'



# Components of ICS

- Communications gateway





- Field devices
  - Elements that interact directly with the 'real' world
  - Convert physical properties into electronic signals (digital or analog) and vice-versa
  - Typical devices include:
    - Sensors
    - Transducers
    - Actuators
    - Machinery



# Components of ICS

- Field devices



Voltage Transducer



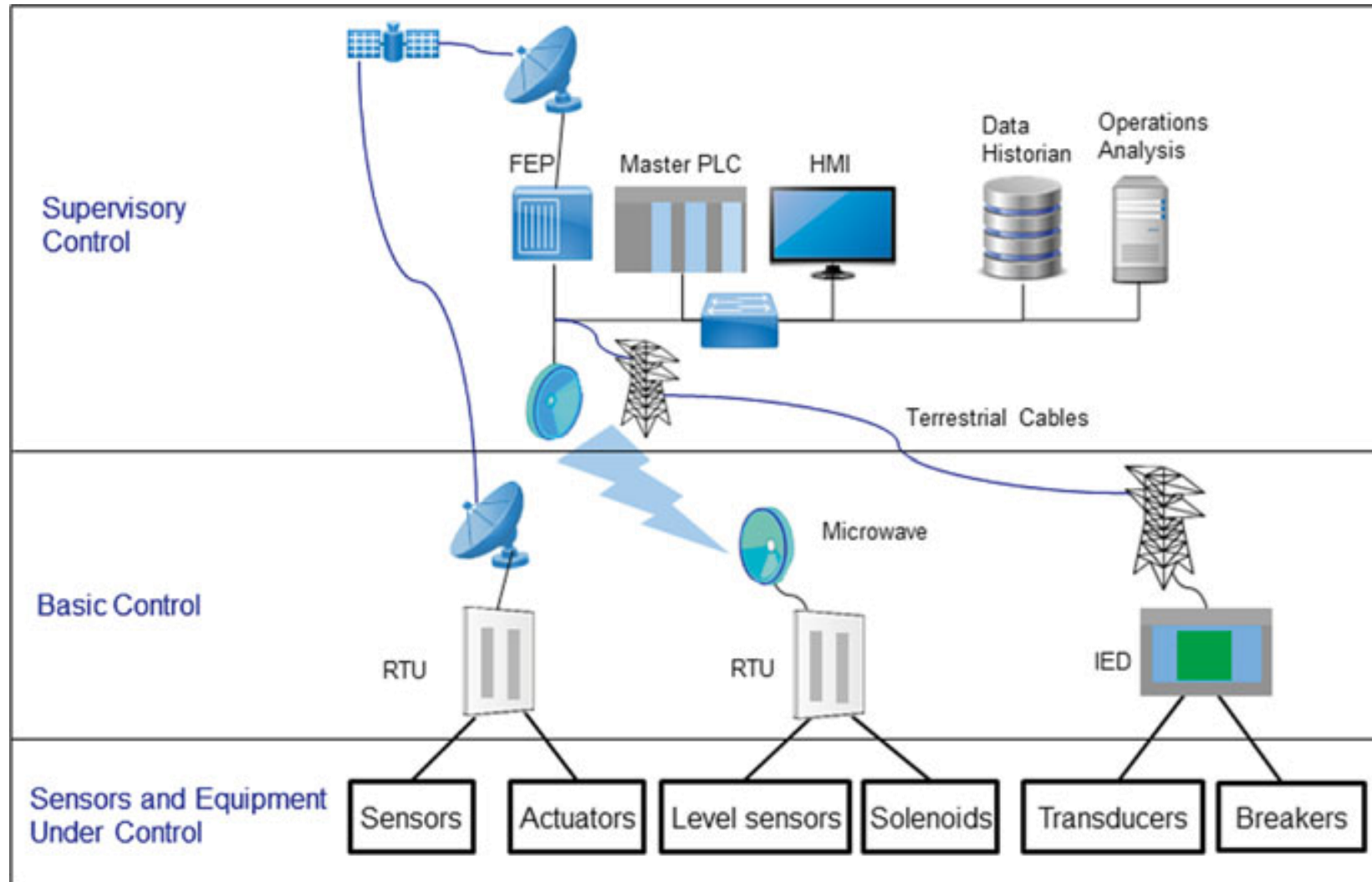
Stepper Motor and Driver



Valve and Motorized Drive



# Components of ICS





# Types of ICS

- ICSs can be categorized on the basis of their application areas, such as:
- **Process Control Systems**
  - Typically used in the industry for automation of manufacturing processes
- **Safety Instrumented Systems**
  - Works in parallel with the PCS
  - Monitors the automation process from safety aspects
  - Implements interlocking mechanisms to prevent unwanted and unsafe process state
- **Distributed Control Systems**
  - A Distributed Control System (DCS) controls multiple automation processes at a single site

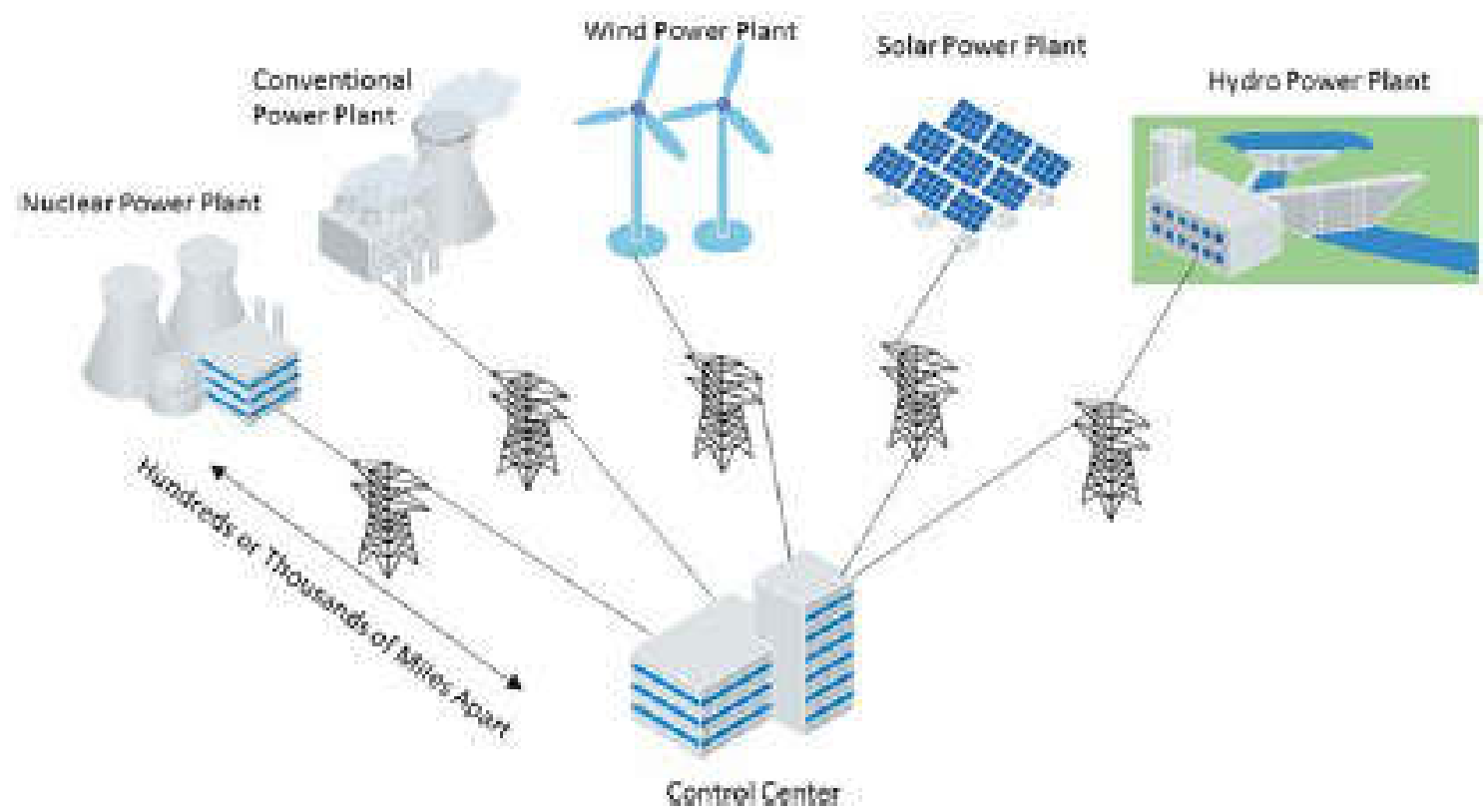
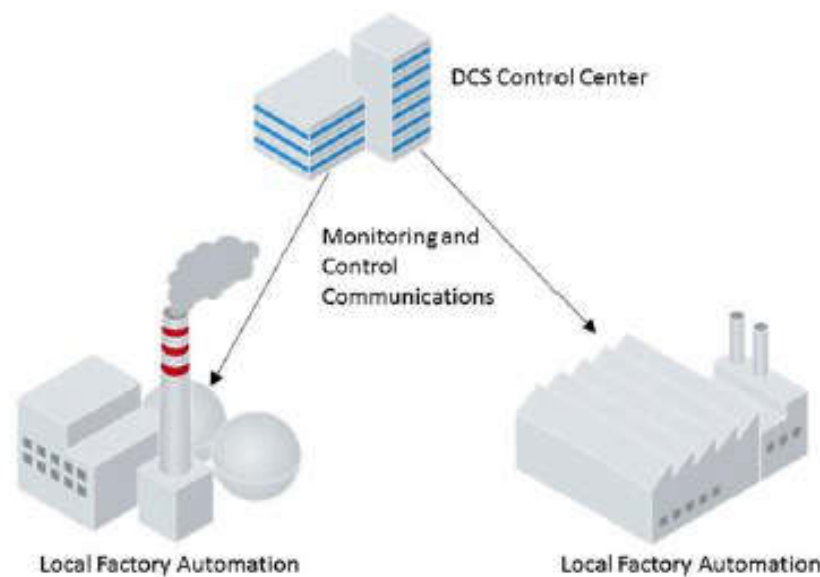


- **Building Automation Systems**

- Monitors and controls a building's infrastructure services such as electricity, gas, water, HVAC, fire protection, security

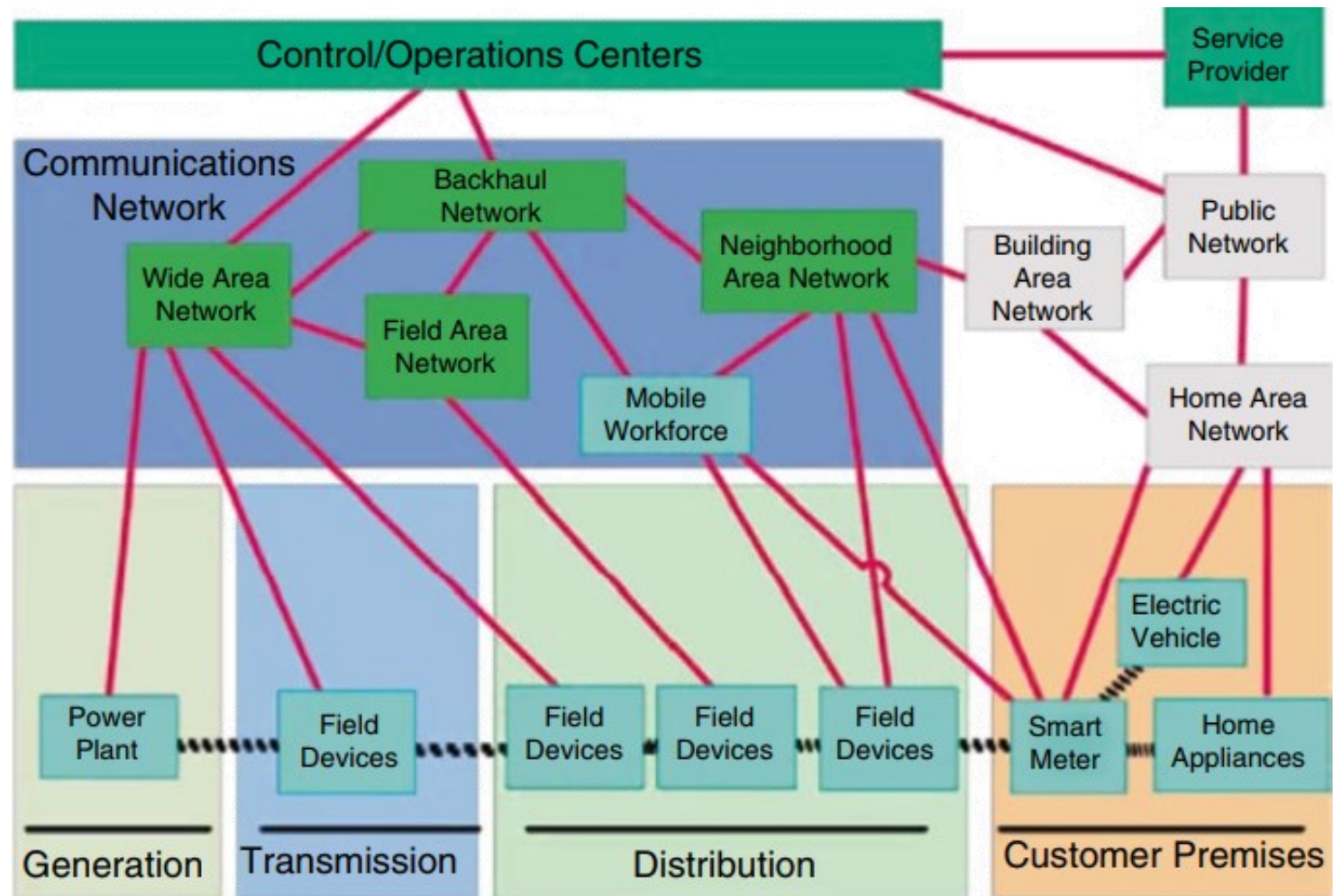
- **SCADA Systems**

- Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition systems are used to monitor and control operations in geographically distant facilities
- SCADA control center may receive input from multiple RTUs or PLCs, thousands of miles away using different communication protocols
- A SCADA system may be composed of multiple PCSs



- What are the advantages of wireless communication over wired one?
- What are the challenges in using wireless communication?

# Wireless infrastructure in ICS



An example ICS communication architecture (e.g., smart grid)

- Could be divided into three categories:
  - Short range
    - Within the building
      - Bluetooth, Zigbee, Z-Wave, Wi-Fi
  - Medium range
    - From one building to the next
      - Zigbee, WirelessHART
  - Long range
    - From one premises to the other
      - UWB, Microwave, Satellite!

# Case study: The Bhopal Disaster

- Toxic gas leak at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, India
- On a night in early **December, 1984**, a malfunction in some pipes allowed water to enter one of the MIC holding tanks
- Chemical reaction and increased pressure in the tank
- Emergency venting system engaged, releasing around 30 tons of a dangerous mix of MIC gas
- **4,000 people died**



Thanks a lot



If you are taking a Nap, **wake up**.....Lecture Over